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HIS ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Grover Cleveland Issues His Long Looked For Letter.

THE TARIFF IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

When the Duty Is Levied to Protect American Industry.

HE SWALLOWS THE PLATFORM.

With Its Free Trade Plank and Discusses Some of the Issues in a General Manner--The Wild Cat Bank Plank Ignored Entirely--The Usual Democratic Platitudes--Nothing Original--Simply a General Endorsement of His Party's Theories. The Letter of a Man Who Was Evidently Afraid to Commit Himself Too Far.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.--Following is Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance:

To Hon. W. L. Wilson and others, committee, etc.:
GENTLEMEN:—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the national Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained, and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous. The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing through federal taxation to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

PROTECTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners. Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any extraction by way of taxation from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government. Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to the country and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered, did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a full enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

PLATITUDES.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workmen and farmers can the least of all our people defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workman suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer in learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage

at the doors of the government tramples upon the rights of those who patiently rely upon the assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injury to the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our republic, and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

LETTING IT DOWN EASY.

Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field where prosperous American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence. Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we were no extenuating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

THE POOR BILL BOY.

The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

AGAINST FREE SILVER.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver, or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the stated standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

REDUCTION OF HIS PENSION RECORD.

The American people are generous and grateful; and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of his army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and unvisited by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear reverently and lovingly the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preference accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy, their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with

peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious, sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not so offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation, for citizenship should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family affairs. Our people still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

IMMIGRATION.

A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violator, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

NIAGARA CANAL.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal as a means of promoting commerce between our states and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to governmental approval and endorsement.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

HIS LITTLE JOKE.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the peoples' good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision. Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever offends the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in watchfulness care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1892.

Comments on the Letter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.--The Chicago Times (Dem.) says: Recognizing the issue framed by his party and accepted by the opposition, Mr. Cleveland proceeds with pleasing directness to make clear his position on the question of tariff taxation.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.--The Tribune (Rep.) will say: "Mr. Cleveland makes a gallant struggle to keep within hailing distance of the platform prepared for him at Chicago by Colonel Waterson without stultifying himself, and the result is a rather more ingenious bit of work than Senator Hill has yet done in the same line."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 26.--The Appeal-Avalanche will say: The letter fits into the platform adopted at Chicago, and as a sound interpretation of the Democratic position will be accepted by the Democrats everywhere.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.--The Herald: The letter has the merit of comparative brevity, being hardly half the length of Mr. Harrison's. It is not an argument, but a statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.--The Tribune says: It is not for what it says or omits to say on minor topics that the letter of Mr. Cleveland will be judged. He rightly treats the tariff question as more directly involved in the election than any other and devotes more than half of his space to a painfully labored and weak effort to smooth over the rugged declaration of his party, the uncommitted itself and his own aggressive and vigorous utterances prior to the Rhode Island election. It seems to be the truth that Mr. Cleveland learned something from the stunning Democratic defeat which followed his speech in Providence.

The World: The letter of Grover Cleveland is like the man—strong, straightforward, sensible, honest. Mr. Cleveland's statement of the objects, powers and limitations of our republican government is Jeffersonian in its philosophy and Jacksonian in its expression.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 26.--The Dispatch:—Mr. Cleveland's letter puts its writer in a better attitude; but it leaves his party in the mire.

The Commercial-Gazette: It is on the whole the plea of a man who wants votes and aims to get them from dissatisfied classes with special grievances.

GERMAN CATHOLICS.

The Great Congress Convened in Newark, New Jersey.

THOUSANDS OF DELEGATES THERE.

Among Them Several Hundred Priests--One of the Most Important Sessions Ever Held--It Will be of Great Significance--Distinguished Prelates Present--The Meeting Inaugurated By a Great Torchlight Procession.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.--The sixth annual convention of the German Catholics of the United States was begun in this city at noon today. The convention will in point of influence as well as of numbers far exceed any previous meeting. Not less than 2,000 delegates from the German Catholic parishes of the whole country have already arrived here, while every east-bound train brings new additions to the numbers.

With the members of many German Catholic societies and with the masses of Catholic laymen generally the total number of participants may safely be placed at from seven to eight thousand persons. All the populous cities of the eastern and middle states, and especially of the west and the north west have sent their delegations.

The importance of the Congress from a Catholic point of view may be inferred from its hearty endorsement by Catholic prelates.

A program had been prepared for the four days of the convention and has been printed in circular form. The Times says that there is another program not printed or generally known to the delegates themselves. The emphatic approval of archbishops and bishops have far more weight than the usual perfunctory blessing which prelates are generally willing to dispense with the slightest provocation. Archbishop Corrigan and the German part of the Roman hierarchy in this country are on the subject of parochial schools and here was an opportunity to show this with emphasis and energy. The archbishop and the German hierarchy are united in opposition against the Americanizing ideas of Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons. The German Catholic Congress is to proclaim the fact of this opposition in order to influence the coming Arch-Episcopal conference in New York.

There are several hundred priests among the delegates. In the various thoroughfares the decorations of every hue and design can be seen. All five of the German Roman Catholic churches are profusely decorated.

Shortly before 2 o'clock to-day the meeting of the delegates from the German Young Men's Catholic societies was held in St. Peter's school hall and resolutions were offered and referred to committees.

To-night the public exercises of the sixth German Catholic Congress were held.

There were over 4,000 men in line to to-night's procession, all carrying lighted torches. The affair was one of the finest pageants ever seen in this city.

Upon the arrival of the procession at Caledonia Park there was a grand welcome reception. Addresses were made by Bishop Wigger, Governor Abbott, Dr. Faerber and Mayor Haynes. A concert and fire works followed the procession.

PAN PRESBYTERIANS.

American Treatment of Chinese a Subject of Discussion.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 26.--At this afternoon's session of the Pan Presbyterian council the third paper was read, which proved fruitful of discussion. This was on "The Asiatics" by Rev. A. J. Kerr, of San Francisco, who claimed that the spread of Christianity among Chinese was sadly impeded by the manner in which the Chinese in America are treated by the government and the people.

Dr. George said the record of the United States in regard to the Chinese was as infamous as the Dred Scott decision. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, brought a resolution instructing the president and secretary of the council to prepare a strong protest against the continuance of unjust oppression and inhuman treatment given to Chinese seeking entry into the United States and Canada, to be forwarded to the two governments at the earliest date.

CHOLERA OVER.

No More Cases and the Scare Ended for the Present.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 26.--"Cholera is over for the present; the port of New York is free from the disease," was the cheerful report of Dr. Jenkins when he returned from the bay accompanied by Dr. Sternberg, for the first time since the Moravia arrived on August 30.

There are no cases of cholera in quarantine. It is four weeks since the cholera scare began and it is now substantially over. There are only a few ships on their way to this port with immigrants and they are coming from the Mediterranean ports.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL POPE.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.--The remains of Major General John Pope, United States Army, reached this city this morning from Sandusky, Ohio, accompanied by Gen. M. F. Force and immediate relatives of the dead soldier. The casket was allowed to remain in the car until shortly after eleven o'clock. The remains were then placed upon a caisson and with part of Ransom Post as a guard of honor, the line of march for Bellefontaine cemetery, where the interment took place.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At Coney Island last night the boat between Sam Kelley and Bob Cunningham was awarded to the latter in the fifteenth round. At the same place Johnny Griffith knocked out Jimmy Lynch in the fifth round.

Col. Alex. McClure replied to Governor McKinley last night in Philadelphia.

Colorado Democrats have endorsed the People's party ticket.

WITH HIS GRANDMOTHER.

An Almost Incredible Story from Buffalo, Three Other Similar Cases--A Man Runs Away With His Grandmother.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.--Albert Wirtman, a barber, twenty-five years old, has left the city with his grandmother, Mrs. George Wirtman, who is nearly seventy years old, but wealthy. Wirtman, though married and the father of two small children, is said to have been possessed of a fascination for his grandmother and her money. She lived in this city in a handsome house on William street, where her grandson spent a great deal of his time. His own home is not far distant, and his deserted wife and children are living in straitened circumstances. He spent last Monday evening at his grandmother's house, and early in the morning they took a west-bound train. They have not been heard of since. Three barbers employed in the shop where Wirtman worked have left town with relatives during the last two years, the elopers being a mother-in-law, an aunt and a sister-in-law.

MULDOON'S OPINION.

Willing to Bet he Can Train Sullivan to Whip Any Man in the World.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.--Wm. Muldoon, the famous wrestler, who has been playing an engagement here this week with a theatrical company, is outspoken in the belief that Sullivan was improperly trained for his contest with Corbett. "I am prepared to stake \$5,000 on my opinion," said Muldoon, "that I can take John L. Sullivan and train him to fight any man in the world. My next stopping place will be Columbus, Ohio, where anything on this subject can be addressed to me. Sullivan was sacrificed and made a chopping block of at New Orleans by a party of men who did not know how to handle him and none of whom lost a cent on his defeat, because they did not bet a nickel on him. They knew that he was not in condition, and as a matter of fact his alleged training down by the sea-side was only in name. I know John L. Sullivan to be a fighter and am willing to stake him from my own pocket, and those who know me at all know that I mean what I say. All that I ask is the privilege of training him for the encounter, no matter who his opponent may be."

Goddard Will Fight Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.--Parson Davies said last night that he would on behalf of Peter Jackson accept the offer of the Pacific Athletic Club, of San Francisco, to fight Jos. Goddard for a purse of \$10,000. Goddard, who is also in the city, says the offer suits him and he is ready to make the fight.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Louisville--Louisville, 11; Chicago, none. Earned, Louisville 1. Errors, 1 and 5. Hits, 11 and 3. Pitchers, Clausen and Hutchison. Umpire, Snyder.

At Baltimore--Baltimore, 5; New York, 3. Earned, New York, 2. Errors, 3 and 5. Hits, 6 and 12. Pitchers, Cobb and Rusie. Umpire, Emalle.

At Washington--Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 11. Earned, 1 and 8. Errors, 7 and 2. Hits, 4 and 14. Umpire, Lynch. Pitchers, Meekin and Keefe.

At Cincinnati--Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 3. Earned, Cincinnati 2. Errors, Cincinnati 2. Hits, 6 and 8. Pitchers, Chamberlain and Young. Umpire, Gaffney.

At St. Louis--St. Louis 2, Pittsburgh 0. Errors, Pittsburgh 4. Hits, 6 and 4. Pitchers, Breitenstein and Ehret. Umpire, McQuinn.

Mrs. Harrison Improving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.--Mrs. Harrison was perhaps a trifle more comfortable than usual to-day after passing a night, during which she slept most of the time. Her appetite appears to be a little better as there was an increase in the amount of nourishment taken. The cool, bracing weather which prevailed during the day has had a beneficial effect upon the invalid and is helping her.

Murderer Watson in Court.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.--When Arthur Watson, the self-confessed murderer of his sweetheart, Amanda Cain, was expected to be brought into court in Covington this forenoon there were two thousand persons in and about the court room. The state of feeling was such that the judge declined to order the prisoner brought before such a dangerous crowd. He waited until noon, when everybody supposed the case was postponed until to-morrow and the court room was cleared. Watson was then brought in. He waived examination and was held without bail to await the action of the grand jury. He is entirely free from anxiety now that he has escaped the fury of the mob.

Fatal Disobedience of Orders.

BESSEMER, Mich., Sept. 26.--Four men fell 200 feet down a shaft in the Eureka mine, in Bessemer township, yesterday and were killed. They were: Frank Bender, John Beorn, Julius McAlay and John Random. Two others employed in the mine started to ride up in the skip. When 200 feet from the bottom the skip dumped, four of the occupants being hurled to the bottom of the shaft, where they were crushed to death. It was contrary to orders for the men to ride in the skips, and the coroner's jury therefore exonerated the company from blame.

Terrible Winds in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.--Terrible winds are reported prevailing throughout the state to-day. At Oswego the roof was blown off Malono's planing mill and trees and chimneys are down all over the city. The steamer Gazelle was capsized near Fair Haven. The crew clung to the wreck and drifted ashore with the exception of a sailor named Wilson, who was drowned. Fears are entertained for vessels known to be out.

Cyclone at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.--Something in the nature of a cyclone swept over the city of Brooklyn this afternoon, blowing down six houses, killed two boys and demolishing trees, fences, signs and everything in its path. Chimneys were blown down and one man seriously injured.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

A Speak-Easy Proprietor Tries to Assassinate an Officer.

THE MAYOR OF MONONGAH SHOT.

By R. P. Harr While Holding Court. Harr's Wife on Trial for Selling Liquor Without a License and the Husband Fires a Winchester Through the Back Window of the Court Room--Mayor Martin May Die--Danger of Lynching.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 26.--A most dastardly attempt at murder was made at Monongah this afternoon about 4 o'clock by R. P. Harr, commonly known as "Doc" Harr. He has been attempting to run a speakeasy in that town ever since the authorities refused to grant license and the mayor has had him arrested on numerous occasions. This afternoon Harr's wife was being tried before John J. Martin, the mayor, for selling without a license, when the latter was shot through a back open window by Harr, with a Winchester rifle, the ball striking his right shoulder, crushing through his shoulder and collar bone and lodging near the neck. Harr immediately left for this place with his gun, meeting on the way F. P. Graves, whom he told that he had killed John Martin. Coming on he shot a rabbit, and arrived in town about 8 o'clock and surrendered himself, and is now in jail. Mayor Martin is in a very precarious condition, suffering from loss of blood and the shock. The most intense excitement prevails, and Harr's prompt leaving only prevented a lynching.

PROBABLY A FAKE.

A Story About a Reign of Terror at Pocahontas.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 26.--A dispatch from Pocahontas, W. Va., states that Thomas Young and his wife were shot and killed there Saturday by miners who were on a strike. Young was working some non-union miners in place of the strikers. On the same day a farmer who came to town to sell produce was taken from his horse and shot to death by Italians. There appears to be a reign of terror in the vicinity of Pocahontas.

A LONDON TRAGEDY.

The Mysterious Death of an Actress Followed by the Suicide of Her Lover.

LONDON, Sept. 26.--Considerable excitement has been caused by the death of an actress known as Ruby Russell, a beautiful girl who has appeared at the Lyric and Drury Lane theatres. Her real name was Marianne Sharpe. For some time past she has not been seen on the stage and it was an open secret that she had been living with Yoodburn Heron, an army surgeon. Dr. Heron was recently ordered to Cambia and he took the girl with him. They returned to London September 3. On Tuesday last Miss Sharpe was suddenly taken sick when she was alone with Dr. Heron. A physician was summoned, but he could do nothing for her. A short time after she took sick she became unconscious and remained so until she died. There was absolutely nothing to show the cause of death.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at which Dr. Heron testified that he and Miss Sharpe had had a tiff Tuesday afternoon, and that she had threatened to kill herself. He thought she might have taken poison. On Saturday Dr. Heron took a room in Craven street, Strand. Yesterday he did not appear, and as the door of the room was locked a policeman was summoned to break it open. In the room Dr. Heron was found lying in a pool of blood with a terrible gash in his throat. Evidence was also presented that he had taken a quantity of poison sufficient to kill himself without the wound in his throat. The doctor had scribbled with a pencil across a newspaper, evidently while dying, protesting his love for Miss Sharpe, and expressing the hope that he would soon meet her again. It was reported that he left a paper in which he confessed that he murdered Miss Sharpe.

A Very Bad Man.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.--William Lyons, the colored convict from Belmont county, who yesterday afternoon made a feigned attempt at suicide, again distinguished himself to-day by assaulting and nearly killing a guard. Lyons is one of the most desperate men in the institution and will hereafter be kept under strictest discipline.

Smalley's Great Fake.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sept. 26.--Governor-elect L. K. Fuller said to-day: "The alleged statement of B. B. Smalley, of the national Democratic committee, that I hold office in a national bank and am therefore ineligible to the governorship is without foundation, as I do not now, nor have I ever held any office created by an act of Congress."

Made His Mother a Present.

LONDON, Sept. 26.--The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: It is stated that during his recent visit to Homburg Emperor William presented his mother with the grounds and castle of Cronborg, a picturesque ruin on a hill facing her new palace.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, continued cool and fair, warmer by Wednesday, north winds becoming variable.

For Ohio, fair, warmer by Wednesday morning, north winds becoming variable.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.
As furnished by C. Schreyer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 57
9 a. m. 60
12 m. 62
5 p. m. 73
7 p. m. 75
10 p. m. 63
Weather--Fair.

BROUNT will dispel any unpleasant odor around the kitchen sink--at the same time banish roaches, water bugs, etc., for all time. 25 cents at all dealers.